

FINITE JET DETERMINATION OF HOLOMORPHIC MAPPINGS AT THE BOUNDARY*

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0. Introduction. A classical theorem of H. Cartan ([HCa]) states that an automorphism f of a bounded domain $D \subset \mathbb{C}^N$ is completely determined by its 1-jet, i.e. its value and derivatives of order one, at any point $Z_0 \in D$. If D , in addition, is assumed to be smoothly (C^∞) bounded and strictly pseudoconvex, then by Fefferman's theorem [Fe] any such automorphism extends smoothly to the boundary ∂D as an automorphism $\partial D \rightarrow \partial D$. It is then natural to ask: is f completely determined by a finite jet at a boundary point $p \in \partial D$? An affirmative answer to this question, when D is strictly pseudoconvex, follows from the work of Chern and Moser [CM] (see also E. Cartan [ECa1–2] for the case $N = 2$, and Tanaka [T1–2]). Indeed, the following local version of Cartan's theorem is a consequence of their work. *Any holomorphic mapping which is defined locally on one side of a smooth, Levi nondegenerate real hypersurface $M \subset \mathbb{C}^N$ and extends smoothly to M , sending M diffeomorphically into another smooth real hypersurface $M' \subset \mathbb{C}^N$, is completely determined by its 2-jet at a point $p \in M$.* Observe that the conclusion is nontrivial even in the strictly pseudoconcave case when the mapping extends holomorphically to a full neighborhood of p .

The main objective of the present paper is to extend the above mentioned local result to a more general class of real hypersurfaces (Theorem 1 below). We should point out that the result for Levi nondegenerate hypersurfaces follows from the construction of a unique Cartan connection on a certain principal G -bundle over such a hypersurface. There is no analogue of this construction in the more general situation considered in this paper.

Let $M \subset \mathbb{C}^N$ be a smooth real hypersurface and assume that M is defined locally near a point $p_0 \in M$ by the equation $\rho(z, \bar{z}) = 0$, where ρ is a smooth function with $\rho(p_0, \bar{p}_0) = 0$ and $d\rho(p_0, \bar{p}_0) \neq 0$. Let $L_{\bar{1}}, \dots, L_{\bar{n}}$, with $n = N - 1$, be a basis for the CR vector fields on M . We shall say that M is k_0 -nondegenerate at p_0 if

$$(0.1) \quad \text{Span} \{L^{\bar{\alpha}} \rho_z(p_0, \bar{p}_0) : |\alpha| \leq k_0\} = \mathbb{C}^N,$$

where $\rho_z := (\partial_{z_j} \rho)_{1 \leq j \leq N}$, $\partial_{z_j} := \partial / \partial z_j$, and standard multi-index notation for differential operators is used i.e. $L^{\bar{\alpha}} := L_{\bar{1}}^{\alpha_1} \dots L_{\bar{n}}^{\alpha_n}$. This nondegeneracy condition will be given in a different, but equivalent, form in terms of the intrinsic geometry of M in the next section. The reader is referred to the book [BER3] for basic material on real submanifolds in complex space and CR structures, and further discussion of various nondegeneracy conditions (see also §1 of the present paper). We mention here only that Levi nondegeneracy at a point $p_0 \in M$ is equivalent to 1-nondegeneracy. Our main result is the following.

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THEOREM 1. *Let $M, M' \subset \mathbb{C}^N$ be smooth (C^∞) real hypersurfaces. Let $f, g: U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^N$, where $U \subset \mathbb{C}^N$ is an open connected subset with M in its boundary, be holomorphic mappings which extend smoothly to M and send M diffeomorphically into M' . If M is k_0 -nondegenerate at a point $p_0 \in M$ and*

$$(0.2) \quad (\partial_z^\alpha f)(p_0) = (\partial_z^\alpha g)(p_0), \quad \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{Z}_+^N: |\alpha| \leq 2k_0,$$

then $f \equiv g$ in U .

Finite jet determination of holomorphic mappings sending one real submanifold into another has attracted much attention in recent years. We mention here the papers [BER1–2, 4–5], [L], [Han1–2], [Hay], [Z]. The reader is also referred to the survey article [BER6] for a more detailed history. However, in all the above mentioned papers, it is either assumed that M and M' are real-analytic (which will imply that all mappings f extend holomorphically to some neighborhood of M), or the conclusion is that the formal power series of the mapping f is determined by a finite jet (see [BER4], [L]). Theorem 1 appears to be, to the best of the author's knowledge, the first finite determination result, since the work of Chern and Moser mentioned above, which applies to merely smooth hypersurfaces and smooth mappings. We should mention that if M and M' are real-analytic, then the conclusion of Theorem 1 was proved in [BER2] (cf. also [Han1] and [Z]). A related notion is that of unique continuation at the boundary for holomorphic mappings. A unique continuation principle is said to hold for a class of mappings at a point p if any mapping from this class which agrees with the constant mapping to infinite order at p is necessarily constant. (Observe that, due to the nonlinear nature of mapping problems, a unique continuation principle for a class of mappings into a manifold does not imply that two mappings, in this class, which agree to infinite order are necessarily the same.) We shall not address this problem further here. We mention the papers [ABR], [BR], [BL], [CR], [E1], [HK], and refer the interested reader to these papers for further information.

The proof of Theorem 1 is based on Theorem 2 below, and a result from [BER4], alluded to above, which asserts that, under the assumptions of Theorem 1, the jet of f at p_0 of any order is completely determined by its $2k_0$ -jet. The proof of Theorem 1 is given at the end of §3.

Our second result, which is the basis for Theorem 1 above, states, loosely speaking, that given two suitably nondegenerate real hypersurfaces, there is a system of differential equations, which is complete in a certain sense, such that any CR diffeomorphism $f: M \rightarrow M'$ must satisfy this system. The idea to look for such a differential system goes back to the work of E. Cartan and Chern–Moser mentioned above. The approach was further developed in the work of Han. To formulate the result more precisely, we need to fix some notation. Let us denote by $J^k(M, M')_{(p, p')}$ the space of k -jets at $p \in M$ of smooth mappings $f: M \rightarrow M'$ with $f(p) = p' \in M'$. Given coordinate systems $x = (x_1, \dots, x_{2N-1})$ and $x' = (x'_1, \dots, x'_{2N-1})$ on M and M' near p and p' , respectively, there are natural coordinates $\lambda^k := (\lambda_i^\beta)$, where $1 \leq i \leq 2N-1$ and $\beta \in \mathbb{Z}_+^{2N-1}$ with $1 \leq |\beta| \leq k$, on $J^k(M, M')_{(p, p')}$ in which the k -jet at p of a smooth mapping $f: M \rightarrow M'$ is given by $\lambda_i^\beta = (\partial_x^\beta f_i)(p)$, $1 \leq |\beta| \leq k$ and $1 \leq i \leq 2N-1$.

THEOREM 2. *Let $M, M' \subset \mathbb{C}^N$ be smooth (C^∞) real hypersurfaces. Assume that M is k_0 -nondegenerate at a point p_0 . Let $f^0: M \rightarrow M'$ be a smooth CR diffeomorphism. Then, for any multi-index $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}_+^{2N-1}$ with $|\alpha| = k_0^3 + k_0^2 + k_0 + 2$ and any $j = 1, \dots, 2N-1$, there are smooth functions $r_j^\alpha(\lambda^k; x')$ on U , where*

$k := k_0^3 + k_0^2 + k_0 + 1$ and $U \subset J^k(M, M')_{(p_0, p'_0)} \times M \times M'$ is an open neighborhood of $((\partial_x^\beta f^0)(0), f^0(p_0), p_0)$, such that

$$(0.3) \quad \partial_x^\alpha f_j = r_j^\alpha(\partial_x^\beta f; f), \quad \forall |\alpha| = k_0^3 + k_0^2 + k_0 + 2, \quad j = 1 \dots, 2N - 1,$$

where $1 \leq |\beta| \leq k$, for every smooth CR diffeomorphism $f: V \rightarrow M'$, where $V \subset M$ is some open neighborhood of p_0 , with $((\partial_x^\beta f)(0), f(p_0), p_0) \in U$. Moreover, the functions r_j^α are rational in $\lambda^k \in J^k(M, M')_{(p_0, p'_0)}$; here, $x = (x_1, \dots, x_{2N-1})$ and $x' = (x'_1, \dots, x'_{2N-1})$ are any local coordinate systems on M and M' near p_0 and $f^0(p_0)$, respectively, and $f_i := f \circ x'_i$.

Similar results for real-analytic hypersurfaces can also be found in [Han1–2] and [Hay]. The idea behind the proof of Theorem 2 is to consider the tangent mapping $df: \mathbb{C}TM \rightarrow \mathbb{C}TM'$ and derive differential equations for df using properties of a sequence of invariant tensors (generalized Levi forms) which were developed in the author's paper [E3]. The proof of Theorem 2 is given in §3.

We conclude this introduction by giving two applications of Theorems 1 and 2. For this, we need some more notation. A smooth real vector field X on M is called an *infinitesimal CR automorphism* if the local 1-parameter group of diffeomorphisms, $\exp tX$, generated by X is a local group of CR diffeomorphisms (see e.g. [BER2] or [S1–2]). The set of infinitesimal CR automorphisms, defined near $p \in M$, forms a vector space over \mathbb{R} denoted by $\text{aut}(M, p)$. We shall give a sufficient condition on M at a point p for $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} \text{aut}(M, p) < \infty$. A smooth real hypersurface $M \subset \mathbb{C}^N$ is called (formally) *holomorphically degenerate* at $p \in M$, if there exists a formal holomorphic vector field

$$(0.4) \quad Y = \sum_{j=1}^N a_j(z) \partial_{z_j},$$

where the $a_j(z)$ are formal power series in $z - p$, which is tangent to M , i.e. such that the Taylor series at p of a defining function $\rho(z, \bar{z})$ for M divides $(Y\rho)(z, \bar{z})$ in the ring of formal power series in $(z - p, \bar{z} - \bar{p})$. Being holomorphically nondegenerate (i.e. the opposite of being degenerate) at a point is a strictly weaker condition than that of being k -nondegenerate for some integer k . (See [BER3, Chapter XI] for a more detailed description of the relationship between the two notions). Also, recall that M is said to be minimal at $p \in M$ (in the sense of Tumanov and Trepreau) if M does not contain a complex hypersurface through p .

THEOREM 3. *Let $M \subset \mathbb{C}^N$ be a smooth (C^∞) real hypersurface which is holomorphically nondegenerate and minimal at p_0 . Then,*

$$(0.5) \quad \dim_{\mathbb{R}} \text{aut}(M, p_0) \leq (2N - 1) \binom{4N - 3}{2N - 2}$$

A real-analytic hypersurface M is said to be holomorphically degenerate at $p \in M$ if there exists a holomorphic vector field, i.e. a vector field of the form (0.4) with the $a_j(z)$ holomorphic, tangent to M near p . This definition turns out to be equivalent to the one given in the smooth category above (i.e. using formal vector fields) for a real-analytic hypersurface (see [BER3, Proposition 11.7.4]). Stanton [S2] proved that $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} \text{hol}(M, p) < \infty$ for a real-analytic hypersurface M , where $\text{hol}(M, p)$ denotes the subspace of $\text{aut}(M, p)$ consisting of those infinitesimal CR automorphisms which are

real-analytic, if and only if M is holomorphically nondegenerate at p . The corresponding statement (as well as results for higher codimensional real-analytic submanifolds) for $\text{aut}(M, p)$, with M real-analytic, was proved in [BER2]. In contrast to the real-analytic case, the condition of (formal) holomorphic nondegeneracy is not necessary in Theorem 3. A real smooth hypersurface M in \mathbb{C}^2 which is holomorphically degenerate and minimal at 0, but everywhere Levi nondegenerate outside 0 is given in [BER3, Example 11.7.29]. The fact that M is Levi nondegenerate outside 0 can be seen to imply (see the concluding remarks in §4.2) that $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} \text{aut}(M, 0)$ satisfies the bound in (0.5). However, if there exists a vector field

$$(0.6) \quad Y = \sum_{j=1}^N a_j(z, \bar{z}) \partial_{z_j},$$

where the $a_j(z, \bar{z})$ are smooth functions whose restrictions to M are CR, tangent to M near p , then the arguments in [S2] easily show that $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} \text{aut}(M, 0) = \infty$. This discrepancy is addressed further in §4.2. The proof of Theorem 3 is given in §3.

For our final result, we shall denote by $\text{Aut}(M, p)$ the stability group of M at $p \in M$, i.e. the group of germs at p of local CR diffeomorphisms $f: V \rightarrow M$, where $V \subset M$ is some open neighborhood of p , with $f(p) = p$. If M is k_0 -nondegenerate at p_0 , then, by Theorem 1, the jet mapping $j_p^{2k_0}$ sends $\text{Aut}(M, p_0)$ injectively into the jet group $G^{2k_0}(\mathbb{C}^N)_{p_0} \subset J^{2k_0}(\mathbb{C}^N, \mathbb{C}^N)_{(p_0, p_0)}$, which consists of those jets that are invertible at p_0 . We shall show that the elements of $\text{Aut}(M, p_0)$ depend smoothly on their $2k_0$ -jets at p_0 . More precisely, we have the following result.

THEOREM 4. *Let $M \subset \mathbb{C}^N$ be a smooth (C^∞) real hypersurface which is k_0 -nondegenerate at $p_0 \in M$. Then, the jet mapping*

$$j^{2k_0} : \text{Aut}(M, p_0) \rightarrow G^{2k_0}(\mathbb{C}^N)_{p_0}$$

is injective and, for every $f^0 \in \text{Aut}(M, p_0)$, there exist an open neighborhood U_0 of $j_{p_0}^{2k_0}(f^0)$ in $G^{2k_0}(\mathbb{C}^N)_{p_0}$, an open neighborhood V_0 of p_0 in M , and a smooth (C^∞) mapping $F: U_0 \times V_0 \rightarrow M$ such that

$$(0.7) \quad F(j_{p_0}^{2k_0}(f), \cdot) = f,$$

for every $f \in \text{Aut}(M, p_0)$ with $j_{p_0}^{2k_0}(f) \in U_0$.

For real-analytic hypersurfaces, the result in Theorem 4 (with real-analytic dependence) was proved in [BER1]. (See [BER4] for the higher codimensional case; cf. also [Z].)

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1. Preliminaries. A real hypersurface $M \subset \mathbb{C}^N$ inherits a CR structure $\mathcal{V} := T^{0,1}\mathbb{C}^N \cap \mathcal{C}TM$ from the ambient complex space \mathbb{C}^N . (Here, $T^{0,1}\mathbb{C}^N$ denotes the usual bundle of $(0, 1)$ vectors in \mathbb{C}^N .) In this section, we shall consider abstract, not necessarily embedded (or integrable), CR structures. At the end of this section, we shall again specialize to embedded hypersurfaces, which substantially simplifies some of the computations in subsequent sections. The reader is referred to the concluding remarks in §4 for a brief discussion of the abstract case.

Let M be a smooth (C^∞) manifold with a CR structure $\mathcal{V} \subset \mathcal{C}TM$. Recall that this means that \mathcal{V} is a formally integrable subbundle (the commutator of two sections

of \mathcal{V} is again a section of \mathcal{V}) such that $\mathcal{V}_p \cap \bar{\mathcal{V}}_p = \{0\}$ for every $p \in M$. Sections of the CR bundle are called *CR vector fields*. We shall denote by $n \geq 1$ the CR dimension of the CR manifold M , which by definition is the complex fiber dimension of \mathcal{V} , and we shall assume that the CR structure is of hypersurface type, i.e. that $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} M = 2n + 1$. The reader is referred to [BER3] for an introduction to CR structures.

We define two subbundles $T^0M \subset T'M \subset \mathbb{C}T^*M$ as follows

$$(1.1) \quad T^0M := (\mathcal{V} \oplus \bar{\mathcal{V}})^\perp, \quad T'M = \mathcal{V}^\perp,$$

where $A^\perp \subset \mathbb{C}T^*M$, for a subset $A \subset \mathbb{C}TM$, denotes the union over $p \in M$ of the set of covectors at p annihilating every vector in A_p . Real nonvanishing sections of T^0M are called *characteristic forms* and sections of $T'M$ are called *holomorphic forms*. Thus, characteristic forms are in particular holomorphic forms.

We shall give an alternative definition of k_0 -nondegeneracy, as defined in the introduction, in terms of the intrinsic geometry of M . This definition appeared in [E2]. For a holomorphic form ω , the Lie derivative with respect to a CR vector field X is given by

$$(1.2) \quad \mathcal{L}_X \omega = X \lrcorner d\omega,$$

where \lrcorner denotes the interior product, or contraction, and d denotes exterior differentiation. For $p \in M$, define the subspaces

$$(1.3) \quad T_p^0M := E_0(p) \subset E_1(p) \subset \dots \subset E_k(p) \subset \dots \subset T'_pM$$

by letting $E_k(p)$ be the linear span (over \mathbb{C}) of the holomorphic covectors

$$(1.4) \quad (\mathcal{L}_{X_k} \dots \mathcal{L}_{X_1} \theta)(p),$$

where X_1, \dots, X_k range over all CR vector fields and θ over all characteristic forms near p . M is called *finitely nondegenerate* at $p \in M$ if $E_k(p) = T'_pM$ for some k . More precisely, we say that M is k_0 -nondegenerate at p if

$$(1.5) \quad E_{k_0-1}(p) \subsetneq E_{k_0}(p) = T'_pM.$$

For an argument showing that this definition coincides with that given for embedded hypersurfaces in the introduction, the reader is referred to [BER3] (see also [E2]). For each k , set

$$(1.6) \quad F_k(p) = \bar{\mathcal{V}}_p \cap E_k(p)^\perp.$$

It was shown in [E3] that the mapping

$$(1.7) \quad (X_1, \dots, X_k, Y, \theta) \mapsto \langle (\mathcal{L}_{X_k} \dots \mathcal{L}_{X_1} \theta)(p), Y(p) \rangle,$$

defines a multi-linear mapping

$$(1.8) \quad \mathcal{V}_p \times \dots \times \mathcal{V}_p \times F_{k-1}(p) \times T_p^0M \rightarrow \mathbb{C}.$$

which is symmetric in the first k positions. The tensor so defined for $k = 1$ coincides with the classical Levi form, and the space $F_1(0)$ is the Levi nullspace.

Let us fix a distinguished point on M denoted by $0 \in M$. We choose a basis L_1, \dots, L_n of the sections $C^\infty(U, \bar{\mathcal{V}})$, where $U \subset M$ is some sufficiently small neighborhood of 0 , adapted to the filtration

$$(1.9) \quad \bar{\mathcal{V}}_0 = F_0(0) \supset F_1(0) \supset \dots \supset F_k(0) \supset \dots \supset \{0\}$$

in the following way. Observe that the sequence of subspaces $F_k(0)$ stabilizes at a smallest subspace $F_{k_0}(0)$, which equals $\{0\}$ if and only if M is k_0 -nondegenerate at 0. Let $r_k = n - \dim_{\mathbb{C}} F_k(0)$ and choose L_1, \dots, L_n so that $L_{r_{k+1}}(0), \dots, L_n(0)$ spans $F_k(0)$ for $k = 0, 1, \dots, k_0$. We shall use the following conventions for indices. For $j = 1, 2, \dots$, Greek indices $\alpha^{(j)}, \beta^{(j)}$, etc., will run over the set $\{1, \dots, r_{j-1}\}$ and small Roman indices $a^{(j)}, b^{(j)}$, etc., over $\{r_{j-1} + 1, \dots, n\}$. Capital Roman indices A, B , etc., will run over $\{1, \dots, n\}$.

Now, choose also a characteristic form θ on M near 0. We write

$$(1.10) \quad h_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k B} := \langle \mathcal{L}_{\bar{A}_k} \dots \mathcal{L}_{\bar{A}_1} \theta, L_B \rangle,$$

where $\mathcal{L}_{\bar{A}} := \mathcal{L}_{L_{\bar{A}}}$ and $L_{\bar{A}} := \overline{L_A}$. Note that $(h_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k a^{(k)}}(0))$ represents the tensor defined by (1.7) relative to the bases $L_{\bar{A}}(0), L_{a^{(k)}}(0)$, and $\theta(0)$ of $\mathcal{V}_0, F_k(0)$, and $T_0^0 M$, respectively.

Let T be a vector field near 0 such that $T, L_A, L_{\bar{A}}$ form a basis for $C^\infty(U, \mathbb{C}TM)$. Let $\theta, \theta^A, \theta^{\bar{A}}$ be the dual basis for $C^\infty(U, \mathbb{C}T^*M)$. Note that, for each $k = 1, \dots, k_0$, the covectors $\theta(0), \theta^{\alpha^{(k)}}(0)$ form a basis for $E_k(0)$. For brevity, we introduce the functions

$$(1.11) \quad h_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k} := \langle \mathcal{L}_{\bar{A}_k} \dots \mathcal{L}_{\bar{A}_1} \theta, T \rangle,$$

and also

$$(1.12) \quad \begin{aligned} R_{\bar{A}B}^C &:= \langle d\theta^C, L_{\bar{A}} \wedge L_B \rangle, & R_{DB}^C &:= \langle d\theta^C, L_D \wedge L_B \rangle \\ R_{\bar{A}}^C &:= \langle d\theta^C, L_{\bar{A}} \wedge T \rangle, & R_B^C &:= \langle d\theta^C, T \wedge L_B \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

The following identity is useful.

LEMMA 1.13. *For any nonnegative integer k , and indices $A_1, \dots, A_k, C, D \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, the following identity holds*

$$(1.14) \quad h_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k \bar{C} D} = L_{\bar{C}} h_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k D} + h_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k B} R_{\bar{C} D}^B + h_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k} h_{\bar{C} D}.$$

Proof. Recall that $\mathcal{L}_{\bar{A}_k} \dots \mathcal{L}_{\bar{A}_1} \theta$ is a holomorphic 1-form and, by the definitions (1.10–11),

$$(1.15) \quad \mathcal{L}_{\bar{A}_k} \dots \mathcal{L}_{\bar{A}_1} \theta = h_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k D} \theta^D + h_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k} \theta.$$

Here, and for the remainder of this paper, we use the summation convention which states that an index appearing in both a sub- and superscript is summed over; e.g. $h_D \theta^D = \sum_D h_D \theta^D$. We also have, by the definition of the interior product,

$$(1.16) \quad h_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k \bar{C} D} = \langle d\mathcal{L}_{\bar{A}_k} \dots \mathcal{L}_{\bar{A}_1} \theta, L_{\bar{C}} \wedge L_D \rangle.$$

The identity (1.14) follows by applying the exterior derivative d to (1.15) and substituting in (1.16). \square

Define ℓ_0 to be the smallest integer ℓ for which

$$(1.17) \quad \begin{cases} h_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_r D}(0) = 0, & \forall A_1, \dots, A_r, D \in \{1, \dots, n\}, r < \ell \\ h_{\bar{A}_1^0 \dots \bar{A}_\ell^0 D^0}(0) \neq 0, & \text{for some } A_1^0, \dots, A_\ell^0, D^0 \in \{1, \dots, n\}. \end{cases}$$

If no such ℓ exists then we set $\ell_0 = \infty$. Observe that if M is k -nondegenerate at 0 for some k , then $\ell_0 \leq k$, but $\ell_0 < \infty$ does not imply finite nondegeneracy. Also, note

that, for any $r \leq \ell_0$, the subspace $F_{r-1}(0) = \bar{V}_0$ and, hence, the indices a^r, b^r , etc., introduced above run over the whole index set $\{1, \dots, n\}$.

(Also note, by the fact that L_A is adapted to the filtration (1.9), that if $\ell_0 < \infty$ then we can take $D^0 = 1$ in (1.17).)

LEMMA 1.18. *For any integer $r \geq 2$ and any integer $j \geq 0$ such that $j + r \leq \ell_0$ and indices $A_1, \dots, A_r, C_1, \dots, C_j, D \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, the following holds*

$$(1.19) \quad \begin{aligned} h_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_{r-1} \bar{A}_r D}(0) &= (L_{\bar{A}_r} h_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_{r-1} D})(0) \\ &\vdots \\ (L_{\bar{C}_1} \dots L_{\bar{C}_j} h_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_{r-1} \bar{A}_r D})(0) &= (L_{\bar{C}_1} \dots L_{\bar{C}_j} L_{\bar{A}_r} h_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_{r-1} D})(0). \end{aligned}$$

In particular,

$$(1.20) \quad h_{\bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 \dots \bar{A}_{\ell_0} D}(0) = (L_{\bar{A}_{\ell_0}} \dots L_{\bar{A}_2} h_{\bar{A}_1 D})(0).$$

Proof. The first identity in (1.19) follows immediately by evaluating (1.14) at 0 and using the definition of ℓ_0 . In particular, it follows that

$$(1.21) \quad (L_{\bar{A}_r} h_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_{r-1} D})(0) = 0$$

for any $2 \leq r \leq \ell_0$. Now, the second identity in (1.19) follows by applying $L_{\bar{C}_1}$ to (1.14) and using (1.21). The conclusion of Lemma 1.18 follows by induction. \square

Recall that M is said to be of finite type at $0 \in M$ if $L_A, L_{\bar{A}}$ and all their repeated commutators

$$(1.22) \quad [X_m, [X_{m-1}, \dots [X_2, X_1] \dots]], \quad X_1, \dots, X_m \in \{L_1, \dots, L_n, L_{\bar{1}}, \dots, L_{\bar{n}}\},$$

evaluated at 0 span $\mathcal{C}T_0 M$. The commutator in (1.22) is said to have length m . (A commutator of length one is simply one of the vector fields $L_A, L_{\bar{A}}$.) If M is of finite type at 0, then it is said to be of type m_0 if m_0 is the smallest integer for which all commutators of the form (1.22) of lengths $\leq m_0$ span $\mathcal{C}T_0 M$. Define ℓ_1 to be the smallest integer ℓ for which

$$(1.23) \quad \begin{cases} \langle \theta, [L_{\bar{A}_r}, \dots [L_{\bar{A}_1}, L_D] \dots] \rangle(0) = 0, & \forall A_1, \dots, A_r, D \in \{1, \dots, n\}, r < \ell \\ \langle \theta, [L_{\bar{A}_1^0}, \dots [L_{\bar{A}_1^0}, L_{D^0}] \dots] \rangle(0) \neq 0, & \text{for some } A_1^0, \dots, A_r^0, D^0 \in \{1, \dots, n\}. \end{cases}$$

If no such ℓ exists then we set $\ell_1 = \infty$. Observe that $\ell_1 < \infty$ implies that M is of finite type $m_0 \leq \ell_1 + 1$ at 0, but the converse is not true, i.e. M can be of finite type at 0 while $\ell_1 = \infty$.

PROPOSITION 1.24. *If either of the two integers ℓ_0, ℓ_1 is finite, then they are equal. Indeed, for any $r \leq \ell_0$, it holds that*

$$(1.25) \quad \langle \theta, [L_{\bar{A}_r}, \dots [L_{\bar{A}_1}, L_D] \dots] \rangle(0) = -h_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_r D}(0),$$

for all $A_1, \dots, A_r, D \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. In particular, if M is k -nondegenerate at 0, then it is also of finite type $\leq k + 1$.

Proof. Note that the first part of Proposition 1.24 clearly follows from (1.25). Hence, we shall only prove (1.25). For any 1-form ξ and vector fields X, Y , we have

the following well known identity (see e.g. [He])

$$(1.26) \quad \langle d\xi, X \wedge Y \rangle = X \langle \xi, Y \rangle - Y \langle \xi, X \rangle - \langle \xi, [X, Y] \rangle.$$

Thus, for a holomorphic 1-form ω on M , we obtain

$$(1.27) \quad \langle \omega, [L_{\bar{A}}, L_d] \rangle = L_{\bar{A}} \langle \omega, L_D \rangle - \langle \mathcal{L}_{\bar{A}}\omega, L_D \rangle.$$

By applying (1.27) with $\omega = \theta$, we deduce that

$$\langle \theta, [L_{\bar{A}_1}, L_D] \rangle = -h_{\bar{A}_1 D}.$$

By Lemma 1.18 and the symmetry of the tensors $h_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_r D}(0)$, we then deduce that

$$(1.28) \quad (L_{\bar{C}_1} \dots L_{\bar{C}_s} \langle \theta, [L_{\bar{A}_1}, L_D] \rangle)(0) = -h_{\bar{C}_1 \dots \bar{C}_s \bar{A}_1 D}(0), \quad \forall 0 \leq s \leq \ell_0 - 1,$$

where $s = 0$ in (1.28) means $\langle \theta, [L_{\bar{A}_1}, L_D] \rangle(0) = -h_{\bar{A}_1 D}(0)$. By applying (1.27) with $\omega = \mathcal{L}_{\bar{B}_j} \dots \mathcal{L}_{\bar{B}_1} \theta$, we obtain

$$(1.29) \quad \left\langle \mathcal{L}_{\bar{B}_j} \dots \mathcal{L}_{\bar{B}_1} \theta, [L_{\bar{A}_1}, L_D] \right\rangle = L_{\bar{A}_1} h_{\bar{B}_1 \dots \bar{B}_j D} - h_{\bar{A}_1 \bar{B}_1 \dots \bar{B}_j D}.$$

Hence, it follows from Lemma 1.18 and the symmetry of the $h_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_r D}(0)$ that

$$(1.30) \quad \left(L_{\bar{C}_1} \dots L_{\bar{C}_s} \left\langle \mathcal{L}_{\bar{B}_j} \dots \mathcal{L}_{\bar{B}_1} \theta, [L_{\bar{A}_1}, L_D] \right\rangle \right)(0) = 0, \quad \forall 1 \leq j + s \leq \ell_0 - 1.$$

Now, assume that

$$(1.31) \quad (L_{\bar{C}_1} \dots L_{\bar{C}_s} \langle \theta, [L_{\bar{A}_r}, \dots, [L_{\bar{A}_1}, L_D]] \rangle)(0) = -h_{\bar{C}_1 \dots \bar{C}_s \bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_r D}(0), \quad \forall 1 \leq s + r \leq \ell_0,$$

where $s \geq 0$ and the meaning for $s = 0$ is analogous to (1.28), and

$$(1.32) \quad \left(L_{\bar{C}_1} \dots L_{\bar{C}_s} \left\langle \mathcal{L}_{\bar{B}_j} \dots \mathcal{L}_{\bar{B}_1} \theta, [L_{\bar{A}_r}, \dots, [L_{\bar{A}_1}, L_D] \dots] \right\rangle \right)(0) = 0, \quad \forall 1 \leq j + s + r \leq \ell_0,$$

where $j, s \geq 0$, for $r = 1, \dots, R$. Observe that we have proved this for $R = 1$. Now, if $R < \ell_0$, then the (1.31) and (1.32) follows for all $r = 1, \dots, R + 1$ by applying (1.27) and Lemma 1.18. The verification of this is straightforward and left to the reader. By induction, we deduce that (1.31) and (1.32) hold for $r = 1, \dots, \ell_0$. In particular, (1.25) holds for any $r = 1, \dots, \ell_0$. This completes the proof of Proposition 1.24. \square

So far, everything has been done with an arbitrary choice of basis $T, L_A, L_{\bar{A}}$, except that we chose the L_A to be adapted to the filtration in (1.9) as explained above. We shall now use the fact that M is embedded in \mathbb{C}^N and choose a particular basis.

LEMMA 1.33. *Let $M \subset \mathbb{C}^N$ be a smooth real hypersurface. Then, there is a basis $T, L_A, L_{\bar{A}}$ such that T is real, the L_A adapted to the filtration (1.9) as explained above, and*

$$(1.34) \quad R_{\bar{A}B}^C \equiv R_{DB}^C \equiv R_{\bar{A}}^C \equiv R_B^C \equiv 0,$$

for all indices $A, B, C, D \in \{1, \dots, n\}$.

REMARK. Clearly, the conditions (1.34) are equivalent to $d\theta^C = 0$. Based on this observation, an alternative proof of Lemma 1.33 can be given by pulling back suitable coordinate functions from the ambient space.

Proof. By making use of the identity (1.27), we conclude that

$$(1.35) \quad \begin{aligned} R_{\bar{A}B}^C &= -\langle \theta^C, [L_{\bar{A}}, L_B] \rangle, & R_{AB}^C &= -\langle \theta^C, [L_A, L_B] \rangle, \\ R_{\bar{A}}^C &= -\langle \theta^C, [L_{\bar{A}}, T] \rangle, & R_A^C &= -\langle \theta^C, [T, L_A] \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, to prove the lemma, it is equivalent to show that there is a basis $T, L_A, L_{\bar{A}}$ with T real and L_A adapted to the filtration (1.9) such that the L_A commute, and $[L_{\bar{A}}, L_B]$ and $[L_A, T]$ are multiples of T . The existence of such a basis, disregarding the adaption of the L_A to the filtration, is well known (see e.g. [BER3, Proposition 1.6.9]). Since the adaption of the L_A is a condition only at the point 0, we may achieve this by applying a linear transformation with constant coefficients to any basis L_A . Such a transformation does not affect any commutator relations and, hence, the lemma follows. \square

In what follows, we shall assume that (1.34) holds.

2. A Reflection Identity for CR Diffeomorphisms. Let M be a smooth CR manifold as in the preceding section, and let \hat{M} be another smooth CR manifold of the same dimension and CR dimension, with distinguished point $\hat{0} \in \hat{M}$. We shall denote corresponding objects on \hat{M} by using $\hat{\cdot}$; e.g. $\hat{\mathcal{V}} \subset \mathbb{C}T\hat{M}$ denotes the CR bundle on \hat{M} , $\hat{T}, \hat{L}_A, \hat{L}_{\bar{A}}$ is a basis for $C^\infty(\hat{U}, \mathbb{C}T\hat{M})$, where \hat{U} is some sufficiently small neighborhood of $\hat{0} \in \hat{M}$. We shall assume that both M and \hat{M} are embeddable, locally near $0 \in M$ and $\hat{0} \in \hat{M}$, as real hypersurfaces in \mathbb{C}^N . Hence, (1.35) holds on M and analogous identities on \hat{M} .

Assume that $f: M \rightarrow \hat{M}$ is a smooth CR diffeomorphism defined near 0 in M such that $f(0) = \hat{0}$. Recall that a smooth mapping $f: M \rightarrow \hat{M}$ is called CR if $f_*(\mathcal{V}_p) \subset \hat{\mathcal{V}}_{f(p)}$, where $f_*: \mathbb{C}TM \rightarrow \mathbb{C}T\hat{M}$ denotes the tangent mapping or push forward, for every $p \in M$; a CR diffeomorphism is a diffeomorphism which is CR and whose inverse is also CR. In particular, if f is a CR diffeomorphism then, for every $p \in M$ near 0, $f_*(\mathcal{V}_p) = \hat{\mathcal{V}}_{f(p)}$. We introduce the smooth $GL(\mathbb{C}^n)$ -valued function (γ_B^A) , and real-valued functions ξ, η^A so that

$$(2.1) \quad f_*(L_B) = \gamma_B^A \hat{L}_A, \quad f_*(L_{\bar{B}}) = \overline{\gamma_B^A} \hat{L}_{\bar{A}}, \quad f_*(T) = \xi \hat{T} + \eta^A \hat{L}_A + \overline{\eta^A} \hat{L}_{\bar{A}}.$$

We can write (2.1) using matrix notation as

$$(2.2) \quad f_*(T, L_B, L_{\bar{B}}) = (\hat{T}, \hat{L}_A, \hat{L}_{\bar{A}}) \begin{pmatrix} \xi & 0 & 0 \\ \eta^A & \gamma_B^A & 0 \\ \overline{\eta^A} & 0 & \overline{\gamma_B^A} \end{pmatrix}.$$

By duality, we then have

$$(2.3) \quad f^* \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\theta} \\ \hat{\theta}^A \\ \hat{\theta}^{\bar{A}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \xi & 0 & 0 \\ \eta^A & \gamma_B^A & 0 \\ \overline{\eta^A} & 0 & \overline{\gamma_B^A} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \theta \\ \theta^B \\ \theta^{\bar{B}} \end{pmatrix}.$$

The main technical result in this section is the following, which can be viewed as reflection identities for γ_E^D and η^D .

THEOREM 2.4. *If \hat{M} is k_0 -nondegenerate at $\hat{0} \in \hat{M}$, then the following identities holds for any indices $D, E \in \{1, \dots, n\}$,*

$$(2.5) \quad \gamma_E^D = r_E^D(\overline{L^J \gamma_A^C}, \overline{L^I \xi}; f),$$

$$(2.6) \quad \eta^D = s^D(\overline{L^J \gamma_A^C}, \overline{L^I \xi}; f)$$

where

$$(2.7) \quad r_E^D(\overline{L^J \gamma_A^C}, \overline{L^I \xi}; q)(p), \quad s^D(\overline{L^J \gamma_A^C}, \overline{L^I \xi}; q)(p)$$

are smooth functions which are rational in $\overline{L^J \gamma_A^C}$ and polynomial in $\overline{L^I \xi}$, the indices A, C run over the set $\{1, \dots, n\}$, and J, I over all multi-indices with $|J| \leq k_0 - 1$ and $|I| \leq k_0$; here, $(p, q) \in M \times \hat{M}$. Moreover, the functions in (2.7) depend only on M and \hat{M} (and not on the mapping f).

For the proof of Theorem 2.4, we shall make use of the following identity

$$(2.8) \quad \langle df^* \hat{\omega}, X \wedge Y \rangle = \langle d\hat{\omega}, f_* X \wedge f_* Y \rangle,$$

which holds for any 1-form $\hat{\omega}$ on \hat{M} and vector fields X, Y on M . First, letting $\hat{\omega} = \hat{\theta}$, $X = L_{\bar{A}}$, and $Y = L_B$, we obtain

$$(2.9) \quad \xi h_{\bar{A}B} = \gamma_B^D \overline{\gamma_A^C} \hat{h}_{\bar{C}D}.$$

Here, and in what follows, we abuse the notation in the following way. For a function \hat{c} defined on \hat{M} , we use the notation \hat{c} to denote both the function $\hat{c} \circ f$ on M and the function \hat{c} on \hat{M} . It should be clear from the context which of the two functions is meant. For instance, in (2.9), we must have $\hat{h}_{\bar{C}D} = \hat{h}_{\bar{C}D} \circ f$. By letting $\hat{\omega} = \hat{\theta}^E$, $X = L_{\bar{A}}$, and $Y = L_B$ in (3.1), we obtain

$$(2.10) \quad L_{\bar{A}} \gamma_B^E + \eta^E h_{\bar{A}B} = 0.$$

Applying (2.8) with $X = L_{\bar{A}}$, $Y = T$, and $\hat{\omega} = \hat{\theta}$, we obtain

$$(2.11) \quad L_{\bar{A}} \xi + \xi h_{\bar{A}} = \xi \overline{\gamma_A^C} \hat{h}_{\bar{C}} + \overline{\gamma_A^C} \eta^D \hat{h}_{\bar{C}D},$$

and with $\hat{\omega} = \hat{\theta}^C$, we obtain

$$(2.12) \quad L_{\bar{A}} \eta^C + \eta^C h_{\bar{A}} = 0.$$

To obtain (2.11) and (2.12), we have used the fact

$$\begin{aligned} \langle d\hat{\omega}, \hat{L}_{\bar{C}} \wedge \hat{L}_{\bar{D}} \rangle &= \hat{L}_{\bar{C}} \langle \hat{\omega}, \hat{L}_{\bar{D}} \rangle - L_{\bar{D}} \langle \hat{\omega}, \hat{L}_{\bar{C}} \rangle - \langle \hat{\omega}, [\hat{L}_{\bar{C}}, \hat{L}_{\bar{D}}] \rangle \\ &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

which holds for any holomorphic 1-form $\hat{\omega}$ on \hat{M} by the formal integrability of the CR bundle $\hat{\mathcal{V}}$. We apply (2.8) one last time, with $\hat{\omega} = \hat{\theta}^C$, $X = T$, and $Y = L_A$, to obtain

$$(2.13) \quad T \gamma_A^C - L_A \eta^C - \eta^C \overline{h_{\bar{A}}} = 0.$$

LEMMA 2.14. *For any nonnegative integer k , and indices $A_1, \dots, A_k, B, C \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, the following identities hold*

$$(2.15) \quad L_{\bar{C}}(\gamma_B^D \hat{h}_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k D}) = \gamma_B^H \overline{\gamma_C^I} \hat{h}_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k \bar{I}H} - \gamma_B^H \overline{\gamma_C^I} \hat{h}_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k} \hat{h}_{\bar{I}H} - \eta^H \hat{h}_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k H} h_{\bar{C}B}$$

and

$$(2.16) \quad L_{\bar{C}}(\eta^D \hat{h}_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k D}) = \eta^H \overline{\gamma_C^I} \hat{h}_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k \bar{I}H} - \eta^H \overline{\gamma_C^I} \hat{h}_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k} \hat{h}_{\bar{I}H} - \eta^H \hat{h}_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k H} h_{\bar{C}}.$$

Proof. We shall prove (2.15). Recall that $\hat{h}_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k D}$ in (2.15) denotes $\hat{h}_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k D} \circ f$ by the convention introduced in §1. Hence,

$$(2.17) \quad L_{\bar{C}}(\hat{h}_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k D}) = \overline{\gamma_C^I} (\hat{L}_{\bar{I}} \hat{h}_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k D}),$$

where according to our convention $\hat{L}_{\bar{I}} \hat{h}_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k D} = (\hat{L}_{\bar{I}} \hat{h}_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k D}) \circ f$, and we obtain

$$(2.18) \quad L_{\bar{C}}(\gamma_B^D \hat{h}_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k D}) = (L_{\bar{C}} \gamma_B^D) \hat{h}_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k D} + \gamma_B^D \overline{\gamma_C^I} (\hat{L}_{\bar{I}} \hat{h}_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k D}).$$

Let us rewrite (2.10) as

$$(2.19) \quad L_{\bar{A}} \gamma_B^E = -\eta^E h_{\bar{A}B}.$$

The identity (2.15) follows by substituting (2.19) in (2.18) and then applying Lemma 1.13.

The proof of the identity (2.16) is completely analogous. Expand the left hand side by the chain rule, and then substitute for the derivatives of η^D by using (2.12), and for the derivatives of $\hat{h}_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k D}$ by using Lemma 1.13. The details are left to the reader. \square

The following two lemmas will be important in establishing Theorem 2.4.

LEMMA 2.20. *For any integer $k \geq 0$, and indices $A_1, \dots, A_k, B \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, the following identity holds*

$$(2.21) \quad \gamma_B^D \overline{\gamma_{A_1}^{C_1}} \dots \overline{\gamma_{A_k}^{C_k}} \hat{h}_{\bar{C}_1 \dots \bar{C}_k D} = r_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k B}(\overline{L^J \gamma_A^C}; f) + \xi_{s_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k B}}(\overline{L^J \gamma_A^C}; f) \\ + \sum_{l=1}^{k-1} \gamma_E^D \hat{h}_{\bar{C}_1 \dots \bar{C}_l D} t_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k B}^{\bar{C}_1 \dots \bar{C}_l E}(\overline{L^J \gamma_A^C}; f) + \sum_{l=1}^{k-1} \eta^D \hat{h}_{\bar{C}_1 \dots \bar{C}_l D} u_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k B}^{\bar{C}_1 \dots \bar{C}_l}(\overline{L^J \gamma_A^C}; f),$$

where

$$(2.22) \quad r_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k B}(\overline{L^J \gamma_A^C}; q)(p), \quad s_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k B}(\overline{L^J \gamma_A^C}; q)(p), \\ t_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k B}^{\bar{C}_1 \dots \bar{C}_l E}(\overline{L^J \gamma_A^C}; q)(p), \quad u_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k B}^{\bar{C}_1 \dots \bar{C}_l}(\overline{L^J \gamma_A^C}; q)(p)$$

are polynomials in $\overline{L^J \gamma_A^C}$, where A, C run over the indices $\{1, \dots, n\}$ and $J = (J_1, \dots, J_t) \in \{1, \dots, n\}^t$ for $t \leq k-1$, whose coefficients are smooth functions of $(p, q) \in M \times \hat{M}$; here, we have used the notation $L^J = L_{J_1} \dots L_{J_t}$. Moreover, the functions in (2.22) depend only on M and \hat{M} (and not on the mapping f).

Proof. We observe that (2.9) satisfies the conclusion of Lemma 2.20 for $k = 1$. Assume that the conclusion of Lemma 2.20 holds for all integers $k = 1, \dots, j-1$. Fix indices $A_1, \dots, A_{j-1}, B \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, choose an index $A_j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, and apply $L_{\bar{A}_j}$ to (2.21) with $k = j-1$. The statement of the proposition for $k = j$ now follows by applying Lemma 2.14 and substituting for $L_{\bar{A}_j} \xi$ using (2.11). The proof is completed by induction on k . \square

REMARK. In what follows, we shall use the notation $r, s, t,$ and u with varying sets of sub- and superscripts for “generic” functions which may be different from time to time.

LEMMA 2.23. *For any integer $k \geq 0,$ and indices $A_1, \dots, A_k \in \{1, \dots, n\},$ the following identity holds*

$$(2.24) \quad \eta^D \overline{\gamma_{A_1}^{C_1}} \cdots \overline{\gamma_{A_k}^{C_k}} \hat{h}_{\bar{C}_1 \dots \bar{C}_k D} = r_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k} (\overline{L^J \gamma_A^C}, L^I \xi; f) + \sum_{l=1}^{k-1} \gamma_E^D \hat{h}_{\bar{C}_1 \dots \bar{C}_l D} t_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k}^{\bar{C}_1 \dots \bar{C}_l E} (\overline{L^J \gamma_A^C}; f) + \sum_{l=1}^{k-1} \eta^D \hat{h}_{\bar{C}_1 \dots \bar{C}_l D} u_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k}^{\bar{C}_1 \dots \bar{C}_l} (\overline{L^J \gamma_A^C}; f),$$

where

$$(2.25) \quad r_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k} (\overline{L^J \gamma_A^C}, L^I \xi; q)(p), \quad u_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k}^{\bar{C}_1 \dots \bar{C}_l E} (\overline{L^J \gamma_A^C}; q)(p)$$

are polynomials in $\overline{L^J \gamma_A^C}$ and $L^I \xi$ in the former case and in $\overline{L^J \gamma_A^C}$ in the latter, where A, C run over the indices $\{1, \dots, n\}$ and $J = (J_1, \dots, J_t), I = (I_1, \dots, I_{t+1}),$ with $I_i, J_j \in \{1, \dots, n\},$ for $t \leq k - 1,$ whose coefficients are smooth functions of $(p, q) \in M \times \hat{M};$ here, we have used the notation $L^J = L_{J_1} \dots, L_{J_t}$ and $L^I = L_{I_1} \dots, L_{I_t}.$ Moreover, the functions in (3.18) depend only on M and \hat{M} (and not on the mapping f).

Proof. We start with equation (2.11) and proceed as in the proof of Lemma 2.20. We leave the details to the reader. \square

We are ready to prove Theorem 2.4.

Proof of Theorem 2.4. Using the fact that the matrices $(\overline{\gamma_A^C})$ are invertible, we rewrite (2.21) and (2.24) as follows

$$(2.26) \quad \gamma_B^D \hat{h}_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k D} + \sum_{l=1}^{k-1} \gamma_E^D \hat{h}_{\bar{C}_1 \dots \bar{C}_l D} t_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k}^{\bar{C}_1 \dots \bar{C}_l E} (\overline{L^J \gamma_A^C}; f) + \sum_{l=1}^{k-1} \eta^D \hat{h}_{\bar{C}_1 \dots \bar{C}_l D} u_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k}^{\bar{C}_1 \dots \bar{C}_l} (\overline{L^J \gamma_A^C}; f) = r_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k B} (\overline{L^J \gamma_A^C}; f) + s_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k B} (\overline{L^J \gamma_A^C}; f) \xi,$$

and

$$(2.27) \quad \eta^D \left(\hat{h}_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k D} + \sum_{l=1}^{k-1} \hat{h}_{\bar{C}_1 \dots \bar{C}_l D} u_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k}^{\bar{C}_1 \dots \bar{C}_l} (\overline{L^J \gamma_A^C}; f) \right) + \sum_{l=1}^{k-1} \gamma_F^D \hat{h}_{\bar{C}_1 \dots \bar{C}_l D} t_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k}^{\bar{C}_1 \dots \bar{C}_l F} (\overline{L^J \gamma_A^C}; f) = r_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k} (\overline{L^J \gamma_A^C}, L^I \xi; f).$$

To prove the theorem, we must show that there are n choices $\underline{A}^j,$ where $\underline{A}^j = A_1^j \dots A_{l_j}^j$ with $l_j \leq k_0,$ such that the linear equations (2.26–2.27), with $\underline{A} = \underline{A}^j$ for $j = 1, \dots, n$ and $B = 1, \dots, n,$ can be solved uniquely for γ_B^D and η^D near 0. For this it suffices to

show that if, for some $(v_B^D, v^D) \in \mathbb{C}^{n^2+n}$,

$$(2.28) \quad v_B^D \hat{h}_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k D}(0) + \sum_{l=1}^{k-1} v_E^D \hat{h}_{\bar{C}_1 \dots \bar{C}_l D}(0) {}'t_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k B}^{\bar{C}_1 \dots \bar{C}_l E} (\overline{L^J \gamma_A^C}; f)(0) + \\ \sum_{l=1}^{k-1} v^D \hat{h}_{\bar{C}_1 \dots \bar{C}_l D}(0) {}'u_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k B}^{\bar{C}_1 \dots \bar{C}_l} (\overline{L^J \gamma_A^C}; f)(0) = 0$$

and

$$(2.29) \quad v^D \left(\hat{h}_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k D}(0) + \sum_{l=1}^{k-1} \hat{h}_{\bar{C}_1 \dots \bar{C}_l D}(0) {}'u_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k}^{\bar{C}_1 \dots \bar{C}_l} (\overline{L^J \gamma_A^C}; f)(0) \right) + \\ \sum_{l=1}^{k-1} v_F^D \hat{h}_{\bar{C}_1 \dots \bar{C}_l D}(0) {}'t_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_k}^{\bar{C}_1 \dots \bar{C}_l F} (\overline{L^J \gamma_A^C}; f)(0) = 0,$$

for all $A_1, \dots, A_k, B \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and all $k \leq k_0$, then $v_B^D = v^D = 0$. To see this, note that (2.28–2.29), for $k = 1$, implies directly that $v^{\alpha^{(2)}} = v_B^{\alpha^{(2)}} = 0$; recall the convention introduced in §1 that the indices $\alpha^{(k+1)}$ run over $\{1, \dots, r_k\}$, where $r_k = n - \dim F_k(0)$ as introduced in §1, and the indices $a^{(k+1)}$ run over the set $\{r_k + 1, \dots, n\}$. Thus, since $\hat{h}_{A a^{(2)}}(0) = 0$, the equations (2.28–2.29) for $k = 2$ reduce to

$$(2.30) \quad v_B^{\alpha^{(2)}} \hat{h}_{\bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 a^{(2)}}(0) = 0, \quad v^{a^{(2)}} \hat{h}_{\bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 a^{(2)}}(0) = 0,$$

which in turn implies $v^{\alpha^{(3)}} = v_B^{\alpha^{(3)}} = 0$. Proceeding inductively, using at each step the fact that for any integers $1 \leq j < k \leq k_0$,

$$(2.31) \quad \hat{h}_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_j a^{(k)}}(0) = 0,$$

we conclude that the equations (2.28–2.29), for $k \leq k_0$, imply $v^{\alpha^{(k_0+1)}} = v_B^{\alpha^{(k_0+1)}} = 0$, which is equivalent to $v^D = v_B^D = 0$ since $r_{k_0+1} = n$ for a k_0 -nondegenerate CR manifold. This completes the proof of Theorem 2.4. \square

3. Proofs of Theorems 1, 2, and 3. We begin with the proof of Theorem 2. For this proof, we shall need the following two lemmas. We shall keep the notation introduced in previous sections.

LEMMA 3.1. *For any indices $D, E, F \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, multi-index J , and nonnegative integer k , we have the following*

$$(3.2) \quad L_E \overline{L^J \gamma_F^D} = r_{\bar{F}E}^{\bar{D}J} (\overline{L^I \eta^C}),$$

$$(3.3) \quad L_E \overline{L^J T^k \eta^D} = s_{\bar{E}}^{\bar{D}Jk} (\overline{L^I T^m \eta^C}, \overline{L^K T^{m+1} \eta^C}),$$

where the functions in (3.2–3) are smooth functions which are rational in the arguments appearing inside the parentheses. The indices A, C run over the set $\{1, \dots, n\}$, and I, K , over all multi-indices with $|I| \leq |J|$, $|K| \leq |J| - 1$; the integer m runs from 0 to k . Moreover, the functions in (3.2–3) depend only on M and \hat{M} (and not on the mapping f).

Proof. We shall use the following fact, which is an easy consequence of the commutator relations established in the proof of Lemma 1.32. For any vector field

$X \in \{L_A, L_{\bar{A}}, T\}$ and any multi-index $J = (J_1, \dots, J_{|J|})$, we have

$$(3.4) \quad XL^J = L^J X + \sum_{|K| \leq |J|-1} c_K L^K T,$$

where the c_K are smooth functions on M (which depend on X and J). To prove (3.2), we observe that, in view of (3.4), we have

$$(3.5) \quad \begin{aligned} L_E \overline{L^J \gamma_F^D} &= \overline{L_E L^J \gamma_F^D} \\ &= \overline{L^J L_E \gamma_F^D} + \sum_{|K| \leq |J|-1} c_K \overline{L^K T \gamma_F^D}. \end{aligned}$$

The identity (3.2) follows from (2.10) and (2.13). The proof of (3.3) is similar, and left to the reader. \square

LEMMA 3.6. *For any index $E \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, multi-indices J and any nonnegative integer k , we have the following*

$$(3.7) \quad L_E \overline{L^J T^k \xi} = s_E^{\bar{J}k} (\overline{L^K \gamma_A^C}, \overline{L^I T^m \eta^C}, \overline{L^I T^m \xi}, \overline{L^K T^{m+1} \xi}, T^m \gamma_A^C, T^m \eta^C; f)$$

where the function in (3.7) is a smooth functions which are rational in the arguments preceding the $;$. The indices A, C run over the set $\{1, \dots, n\}$, and I, K over all multi-indices with $|I| \leq |J|$, $|K| \leq |J| - 1$; the integer m runs from 0 to k . Moreover, the function in (3.7) depends only on M and \hat{M} (and not on the mapping f).

Proof. We apply (3.4) as in the proof of Lemma 3.1 to deduce that that $L_E \overline{L^J T^k \xi}$ is linear in $\overline{L^I T^m \xi}$, $\overline{L^K T^{m+1} \xi}$, and $\overline{L^I T^m L_{\bar{E}} \xi}$. To evaluate the latter term, we make use of (2.11) and (2.13) to deduce that $\overline{L^J T^k L_{\bar{E}} \xi}$ is polynomial in $\overline{L^I T^m \xi}$, $\overline{L^I T^m \eta^C}$, $\overline{L^K \gamma_A^C}$, and $\overline{L^I T^m \gamma_A^C}$. Finally, we commute L^I and T^m using (3.4), and then use (2.10) to conclude that $\overline{L^I T^m \gamma_A^C}$ is a linear function of $T^m \gamma_A^C$ and $T^m \eta^C$. Summing up, we obtain (3.7). This completes the proof of Lemma 3.6. \square

The following argument is inspired by the paper [Han2]. We shall say, for a function u on M , that $u \in C_p^a$ if

$$(3.8) \quad u = r(\overline{L^I \gamma_A^C}, \overline{L^I T^m \eta^C}, \overline{L^I T^m \xi}, L^N T^n \gamma_A^C, L^N T^n \eta^C; f),$$

where the function in (3.8) is a smooth functions which is rational in the arguments preceding the $;$. The indices A, C run over the set $\{1, \dots, n\}$. The multi-indices I, N and the nonnegative integers m, n run over all multi-indices with $|I| + m \leq p$, $|N| + n \leq a$. Moreover, the function in (3.8) should depend only on M and \hat{M} (and not on the mapping f). Similarly, we shall say that $u \in C_{p,q}^{a,b}$ if (3.8) holds with the additional condition that $m \leq q$, $n \leq b$. Observe that by Lemma 2.30 (and the reality of ξ), we have

$$(3.9) \quad \gamma_F^D, \eta^C, \xi \in C_{k_0,0}^{-1,-1},$$

where the negative ones in the superscript signify that no terms involving $L^N \gamma_A^C$ or $L^N \eta^C$ appear. Recall that k_0 is the order of nondegeneracy of \hat{M} . By (2.10–12), we obtain

$$(3.10) \quad L^{\bar{J}} \gamma_F^D, L^{\bar{J}} \eta^C \in C_{k_0,0}^{-1,-1}$$

for any multi-index J . By applying L_E to e.g. the equations for $L^J \gamma_F^D$ and using Lemmas 3.1 and 3.6, we conclude that

$$(3.11) \quad L_E L^J \gamma_F^D = r_E^{\bar{s}}(\overline{L^K \gamma_A^C}, \overline{L^I T^m \eta^C}, \overline{L^I T^m \xi}, \gamma_A^C, \eta^C; f),$$

where $|K| \leq k_0 - 1$, $|I| + m \leq k_0$, and $m \leq 1$. By substituting for γ_A^C and η^C in (3.11) using the equations provided by (3.10), we conclude that $L_E \gamma_F^D \in C_{k_0,1}^{-1,-1}$. We obtain a similar equation for $L_E L^J \eta^C$. Hence, we obtain

$$(3.12) \quad L_E L^J \gamma_F^D, L_E L^J \eta^C \in C_{k_0,1}^{-1,-1}.$$

Next, by applying $L_{\bar{F}}$ to the equations for $L_E L^J \gamma_F^D$ and $L_E L^J \eta^C$, provided by (3.12), we obtain

$$(3.13) \quad L_{\bar{F}} L_E L^J \gamma_F^D, L_{\bar{F}} L_E L^J \eta^C \in C_{k_0+1,1}^{-1,-1}.$$

Similarly, repeated application of $L_{\bar{F}_1}, L_{\bar{F}_2}, \dots, L_{\bar{F}_k}$ yields

$$(3.14) \quad L_{\bar{F}_k} \dots L_{\bar{F}_1} L_E L^J \gamma_G^D, L_{\bar{F}_k} \dots L_{\bar{F}_1} L_E L^J \eta^C \in C_{k_0+k,1}^{-1,-1}.$$

Hence, by taking linear combinations of $L_{\bar{F}_k} \dots L_{\bar{F}_i} L_E L_{\bar{F}_{i+1}} \dots L_{\bar{F}_k} L^J$, we deduce that

$$(3.15) \quad [\dots [L_E, L_{\bar{F}_1}], \dots, L_{\bar{F}_k}] L^J \gamma_G^D, [\dots [L_E, L_{\bar{F}_1}], \dots, L_{\bar{F}_k}] L^J \eta^C \in C_{k_0+k,1}^{-1,-1}.$$

Let $\ell_0 \leq k_0$ be the integer provided by Lemma 1.24 for which

$$(3.16) \quad [\dots [L_E, L_{\bar{F}_1}], \dots, L_{\bar{F}_k}] = aT,$$

for some function a with $a(0) \neq 0$. Then, (3.15) implies, in particular, that

$$(3.17) \quad T \gamma_G^C, T \eta^C \in C_{k_0+\ell_0,1}^{-1,-1}.$$

Before proceeding, we shall need the following result on commutators of differential operators, which seems to be of independent interest.

PROPOSITION 3.18. *Let ℓ_0 be the smallest integer for which (1.23) holds. Then, for any multi-index J , integer $k \geq 1$, and index $F \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ there exist smooth functions $a^{E_1 \dots E_m \bar{F}_1 \dots \bar{F}_s}, b_s^{E_1 \dots E_m}$ such that*

$$(3.19) \quad \sum_{m=1}^{|J|+k} \sum_{s=0}^{m \ell_0} a^{E_1 \dots E_m \bar{F}_1 \dots \bar{F}_s} [\dots [L_{E_1} \dots L_{E_m}, L_{\bar{F}_1}, L_{\bar{F}_2}] \dots, L_{\bar{F}_s}] = L^J T^k.$$

and

$$(3.20) \quad \sum_{m=1}^{|J|+k} \sum_{s=0}^k b_s^{E_1 \dots E_m} \underbrace{[\dots [L_{E_1} \dots L_{E_m}, L_{\bar{F}_1}, L_{\bar{F}_2}] \dots, L_{\bar{F}_s}]}_{\text{length } s} = (h_{\bar{F}_1})^p L^J T^k,$$

where $p = k + |J| - |J|_1 + 1$ and $|J|_1$ denotes the number of occurrences of the index 1 in the multi-index J ; here, the length of the commutator $[\dots [X, Y_1], Y_2] \dots, Y_s$ is s .

Proof. In this proof, we shall use the following notation to simplify the notation,

$$C_{E_1 \dots E_m, \bar{F}_1 \dots \bar{F}_s} := [\dots [[L_{E_1} \dots L_{E_m}, L_{\bar{F}_1}, L_{\bar{F}_2}] \dots, L_{\bar{F}_s}],$$

where $C_{E_1 \dots E_m}$ is understood to mean $L_{E_1} \dots L_{E_m}$. Using bilinearity of the commutator and the identity

$$(3.21) \quad [AB, C] = A[B, C] + [A, C]B,$$

a straightforward induction shows that

$$(3.22) \quad [\dots [[L_{E_1} L_{E_2} \dots L_{E_m}, L_{\bar{F}_1}], L_{\bar{F}_2}] \dots, L_{\bar{F}_s}] = \sum_{(\underline{i}, \underline{j}) \in P_2(s)} C_{E_1, \bar{F}_{i_1} \dots \bar{F}_{i_{s-l}}} C_{E_2 \dots E_m, \bar{F}_{j_1} \dots \bar{F}_{j_l}},$$

where $P_2(s)$ denotes the set of all partitions of $\{1, \dots, s\}$ into two disjoint increasing sequences $\underline{i} = (i_1, \dots, i_{s-l})$, $1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_{s-l} \leq s$, and $\underline{j} = (j_1, \dots, j_l)$, $1 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_l \leq s$ for $l = 0, \dots, s$. (Of course, for e.g. $l = 0$ the partition is understood to be the trivial one $\underline{i} = (1, \dots, s)$ and $\underline{j} = \emptyset$.) Similarly, if we denote by $P_m(s)$ the set of all partitions of $\{1, \dots, s\}$ into m disjoint increasing sequences $\underline{i}^t = (i_1^t, \dots, i_{s_t}^t)$, $1 \leq i_1^t < \dots < i_{s_t}^t \leq s$, $t = 1, \dots, m$, and $\sum s_t = s$ (allowing empty sequences), then we have

$$(3.23) \quad [\dots [[L_{E_1} L_{E_2} \dots L_{E_m}, L_{\bar{F}_1}], L_{\bar{F}_2}] \dots, L_{\bar{F}_s}] = \sum_{(\underline{i}^1, \dots, \underline{i}^m) \in P_m(s)} C_{E_1, \bar{F}_{i_1^1} \dots \bar{F}_{i_{s_1}^1}} \dots C_{E_m, \bar{F}_{i_1^m} \dots \bar{F}_{i_{s_m}^m}},$$

Observe that $C_{E, \bar{F}_1 \dots \bar{F}_s} = a_{E, \bar{F}_1 \dots \bar{F}_s} T$, for some function $a_{E, \bar{F}_1 \dots \bar{F}_s}$ such that

$$a_{E, \bar{F}_1 \dots \bar{F}_s}(0) = 0, \quad \forall s < \ell_0, \quad \text{and} \quad a_{E, \bar{F}_1 \dots \bar{F}_{\ell_0}}(0) = h_{\bar{F}_1 \dots \bar{F}_{\ell_0} E}(0) \neq 0,$$

for some choice of F_1, \dots, F_{ℓ_0} . Hence, with $s = \ell_0$ we obtain, by (3.23) and Lemma 1.24,

$$(3.24) \quad [\dots [L_{E_1} \dots L_{E_m}, L_{\bar{F}_1}], L_{\bar{F}_2}] \dots, L_{\bar{F}_{\ell_0}}] = \sum_{l=1}^m (h_{\bar{F}_1 \dots \bar{F}_{\ell_0} E_l} + o(1)) L_{E_1} \dots \widehat{L_{E_l}} \dots L_{E_m} T + \sum_{\substack{|K|+p=m \\ |K| \leq m-2}} b_{Kp} L^K T^p + \sum_{|K| \leq m-2} c_K L^K T,$$

where $b_{kp}(0) = 0$, $\widehat{L_{E_l}}$ means that factor is omitted, and $o(1)$ denotes a function vanishing at 0; the last sum in (3.24) arises from arranging (by commuting) so that the vector field T comes last in the first sum. Recall, from §1, that for each index $\alpha^{(\ell_0)} \in \{1, \dots, r_{\ell_0}\}$ there exist F_1, \dots, F_{ℓ_0} so that $h_{\bar{F}_1 \dots \bar{F}_{\ell_0} \alpha^{(\ell_0)}}(0) \neq 0$. For this argument, we only need the fact that there exist F_1, \dots, F_{ℓ_0} so that $h_{\bar{F}_1 \dots \bar{F}_{\ell_0} 1}(0) \neq 0$. We choose F_1, \dots, F_{ℓ_0} to be minimal, in the lexicographical ordering ($A_1 \dots A_s < B_1 \dots B_s$ if, for some $r \leq s$, $A_i \leq B_i$ for $i < r$, and $A_r < B_r$), with this property. Setting $E_1 = \dots = E_m = 1$, we observe that we can solve for $L_1^{m-1} T$ in (3.24). Setting $E_1 = \dots = E_{m-1} = 1$ and $L_{E_m} = L_E$ with $E \geq 2$, we can then solve for $L_1^{m-1} L_E T$. Proceeding inductively, we see that we can solve for any $L^J T$, with $|J| = m - 1$, in terms of

$$[\dots [L_{E_1} \dots L_{E_m}, L_{\bar{F}_1}], L_{\bar{F}_2}] \dots, L_{\bar{F}_{\ell_0}}, \quad b_{Kp} L^K T^p, \quad L^K T,$$

where K runs over multi-indices with $|K| \leq m-2$, and p over positive integers such that $|K| + p = m$, and each $b_{kp}(0) = 0$. Next, letting $s = 2\ell_0$ and $F_{\ell_0+l} = F_l$ for $l = 1, \dots, \ell_0$, we obtain (by also using that $h_{\bar{F}_1 \dots \bar{F}_s E}$ is symmetric in the first s indices F_1, \dots, F_s)

$$(3.25) \quad [\dots [L_{E_1} \dots L_{E_m}, L_{\bar{F}_1}], L_{\bar{F}_2}] \dots, L_{\bar{F}_{2\ell_0}}] = \sum_{l=1}^m a_{E_j \bar{F}_1 \dots \bar{F}_{2\ell_0}} L_{E_1} \dots \widehat{L_{E_l}} \dots L_{E_m} T \\ + c_{\bar{F}} \sum_{1 \leq l_1 < l_2 \leq m} (h_{\bar{F}_1 \dots \bar{F}_{\ell_0} E_{l_1}} h_{\bar{F}_1 \dots \bar{F}_{\ell_0} E_{l_2}} + o(1)) L_{E_1} \dots \widehat{L_{E_{l_1}}} \dots \widehat{L_{E_{l_2}}} \dots L_{E_m} T^2 \\ + \sum_{\substack{|K|+p=m \\ |K| \leq m-3}} o(1) L^K T^p + \sum_{\substack{|K|+p \leq m-1 \\ p=1,2}} c_{Kp} L^K T^p,$$

where $c_{\bar{F}}$ is some combinatorial factor (> 0) which depends on the minimal set of indices F_1, \dots, F_{ℓ_0} . Using the fact that we have already solved for the $L^J T$, $|J| = m-1$, in terms of $b_{K2} L^K T^2$ where $b_{K2}(0) = 0$, a similar argument to the one used above shows that we can solve for each $L^J T^2$, $|J| = m-2$, in terms of

$$[\dots [L_{E_1} \dots L_{E_m}, L_{\bar{F}_1}], L_{\bar{F}_2}] \dots, L_{\bar{F}_{2\ell_0}}], \quad o(1) L^K T^p, \quad L^Q T, \quad L^K T^2$$

where K, Q , runs over multi-indices with $|K| \leq m-3$, $|Q| \leq m-2$, and p over positive integers such that $|K| + p = m$. Proceeding by induction over k (with the total order m fixed), we eventually find that we can solve completely for T^m in terms of

$$[\dots [L_{E_1} \dots L_{E_m}, L_{\bar{F}_1}], L_{\bar{F}_2}] \dots, L_{\bar{F}_{m\ell_0}}], \quad L^K T^p,$$

with $|K| + p \leq m-1$. Substituting back, we obtain

$$\sum_{n=0}^{k\ell_0} a^{E_1 \dots E_m \bar{F}_1 \dots \bar{F}_n} [\dots [L_{E_1} \dots L_{E_m}, L_{\bar{F}_1}], L_{\bar{F}_2}] \dots, L_{\bar{F}_n}] = L^J T^k \\ + \sum_{|K|+p \leq m-1} c_{Kp} L^K T^p,$$

where $m = |J| + k$. The proof of (3.19) is completed by a simple induction on the total degree m .

For the proof of (3.20), we proceed analogously by first setting $s = 1$ and $E_1 = \dots = E_m = 1$ in (3.23). We find that

$$(3.26) \quad m h_{\bar{F}_1} L_1^{m-1} T = C_{E_1 \dots E_m, \bar{F}} + \sum_{|K| \leq m-2} c_K L^K T.$$

Next, with $E_1 = \dots = E_{m-1} = 1$ and $E_m = E$, we obtain

$$(3.27) \quad (m-1) h_{\bar{F}_1} L_1^{m-2} L_E T + h_{\bar{F}E} L_1^{m-1} T = C_{E_1 \dots E_m, \bar{F}} + \sum_{|K| \leq m-2} c'_K L^K T.$$

Thus, multiplying by $h_{\bar{F}_1}$ and using (3.26), we obtain (3.20) for a multi-index $J = (1, \dots, 1, E) \in \{1, \dots, n\}^{m-1}$ and $k = 1$. Similarly, we obtain (3.20) for arbitrary multi-indices J and $k = 1$. Proceeding inductively, setting $s = 2, 3, \dots, k$, using (3.23), and multiplying through by a suitable power of $h_{\bar{F}_1}$ to apply the results obtained in

previous steps, we arrive at (3.20). The details are left to the reader. This completes the proof of Proposition 3.18. \square

To complete the proof of Theorem 2, let us observe the following schematic diagram which describes the action of applying the operators L_E to elements in $C_{q+k,q}^{-1,-1}$

$$(3.28) \quad C_{q+k,q}^{-1,-1} \xrightarrow{L_{E_1}} C_{q+k,q+1}^{q,q} \xrightarrow{L_{E_2}} C_{q+k,q+2}^{q+1,q+1} \xrightarrow{L_{E_3}} \dots \xrightarrow{L_{E_k}} \\ \xrightarrow{L_{E_k}} C_{q+k,q+k}^{q+k-1,q+k-1} \xrightarrow{L_{E_{k+1}}} C_{q+k,q+k}^{q+k,q+k} \xrightarrow{L_{E_{k+2}}} C_{q+k,q+k}^{q+k+1,q+k} \xrightarrow{L_{E_{k+3}}} \dots$$

The verification of the diagram is straightforward using Lemmas 3.1 and 3.6, and the details are left to the reader. Similarly, we have

$$(3.29) \quad C_{p,q}^{a+k,a} \xrightarrow{L_{\bar{E}_1}} C_{p+1,q}^{a+k,a+1} \xrightarrow{L_{\bar{E}_2}} \dots \xrightarrow{L_{\bar{E}_k}} C_{p+k,q}^{a+k,a+k} \xrightarrow{L_{\bar{E}_{k+1}}} C_{p+k+1,q}^{a+k,a+k} \xrightarrow{L_{\bar{E}_{k+2}}} \dots$$

We claim that the following holds for any multi-index J and nonnegative integer k ,

$$(3.30) \quad L^J T^k \gamma_F^D, L^J T^k \eta^D \in C_{k_0+m\ell_0, \min(k_0, m)}^{-1, -1},$$

where $m = |J| + k$. Observe that (3.30) holds for $m = 1$ by (3.12) and (3.17). We shall prove (3.30) by induction on m . Thus, assume that (3.30) holds for all $m \leq m_0 - 1$. By Proposition 3.18, we can produce the differential operator $L^J T^k$ by taking linear combinations of operators of the form $L^P L^Q L^R$, where $|P| + |R| \leq m_0 \ell_0$, $|Q| \leq m_0$, and $m_0 = |J| + k$. Applying first $L^Q L^R$ to e.g. γ_F^D we conclude, using (3.10) and the diagram (3.28), that $L^Q L^R \gamma_F^D \in C_{k_0, \min(k_0, m_0)}^{m_0-1, \min(k_0, m_0-1)}$. By applying L^P to the equation for $L^Q L^R \gamma_F^D$ and using the diagram (3.29), we obtain $L^J T^k \gamma_F^D \in C_{k_0+m_0\ell_0, \min(k_0, m_0)}^{m_0-1, m_0-1}$. The conclusion $L^J T^k \gamma_F^D \in C_{k_0+m\ell_0, \min(k_0, m)}^{-1, -1}$ follows by using the induction hypothesis to substitute for the $L^I T^m \gamma_A^C$ and $L^I T^m \eta^C$, with $|I| + m \leq m_0 - 1$, that appear in the equation for $L^J T^k \gamma_F^D$. By applying the same argument to η^D , we conclude that (3.30) holds for $m = m_0$ and, hence, for all m by induction. This proves the claim. In particular, we then have

$$(3.31) \quad T^k \gamma_F^D, T^k \eta^D \in C_{k_0+k\ell_0, \min(k_0, k)}^{-1, -1}.$$

By applying L^J to these equations and using (3.28), we deduce that

$$(3.32) \quad L^J T^k \gamma_F^D, L^J T^k \eta^D \in C_{k_0+k\ell_0, q(J, k)}^{a(J, k), q'(J, k)},$$

where

$$(3.33) \quad a(J, k) = \min(k_0, k) + |J| - 1$$

$$(3.34) \quad q(J, k) = \min(k_0 + k\ell_0, \min(k_0, k) + |J|),$$

and

$$q'(J, k) = \min(k_0 + k\ell_0, \min(k_0, k) + |J| - 1).$$

Observe that (3.32) implies

$$(3.35) \quad L^J T^k \gamma_F^D, L^J T^k \eta^D \in C_{k_0+k_0\ell_0, k_0+k_0\ell_0}^{|J|+k-1, k_0+k_0\ell_0}, \quad \forall k: 0 \leq k \leq k_0.$$

Now, from (3.4) it follows that $L^R T^k \xi = T^k L^R \xi$ modulo terms of the form $T^k L^S \xi$ with $|S| < |R|$. Hence, by applying (2.11–13), we conclude that $L^R T^k \xi$ is a polynomial

in $T^m \xi = \overline{T^m \xi}, \overline{T^m \eta^C}, L^K \gamma_A^C$, and $L^I T^{m-1} \eta^C$, where $m \leq k$, $|K| \leq |R| - 1$, and $|I| \leq |R|$. It follows that we also have

$$(3.36) \quad L^J T^k \xi \in C_{k_0+k_0\ell_0, k_0+k_0\ell_0}^{|J|+k-1, k_0+k_0\ell_0}, \quad \forall k: 0 \leq k \leq k_0.$$

Let us introduce the new class $D_{p,q}^{a,b}$ consisting of functions u for which there is an equation

$$(3.37) \quad u = r(\overline{L^I \gamma_A^C}, \overline{L^I T^m \eta^C}, L^N T^n \xi, L^N T^n \gamma_A^C, L^N T^n \eta^C; f),$$

where $|I| + m \leq p$, $m \leq q$, $|N| + n \leq a$, $n \leq b$, and the function r is rational in the arguments preceding the “;” and only depends on M and \hat{M} . By the above remarks concerning $L^R T^k \xi$ and (3.31), we have

$$(3.38) \quad T^k \gamma_F^D, T^k \eta^D \in D_{k_0+k\ell_0, \min(k_0, k)}^{\min(k_0, k), \min(k_0, k)}.$$

Since equations of the form (3.37) do not involve terms of the form $\overline{L^I T^m \xi}$, we obtain a different diagram describing the action of L_E on the classes $D_{p,q}^{a,b}$, namely

$$(3.39) \quad D_{q+k, q}^{a, b} \xrightarrow{L_{E_1}} D_{q+k, q+1}^{a+1, b} \xrightarrow{L_{E_2}} \dots \xrightarrow{L_{E_k}} D_{q+k, q+k}^{a+k-1, b} \xrightarrow{L_{E_{k+1}}} \\ \xrightarrow{L_{E_{k+1}}} D_{q+k, q+k}^{a+k, b} \xrightarrow{L_{E_{k+2}}} D_{q+k, q+k}^{a+k+1, b} \xrightarrow{L_{E_{k+3}}} \dots$$

By (3.38–39), we deduce

$$(3.40) \quad L^J T^k \gamma_F^D, L^J T^k \eta^D \in D_{k_0+k\ell_0, \min(k_0+|J|, k_0)}^{k_0+|J|, k_0}, \quad \forall k: k \geq k_0 + 1.$$

We have the following technical, but important, lemma.

LEMMA 3.41. *For any multi-index J , and nonnegative integer $k \leq k_0$, we have*

$$(3.42) \quad L^J T^k \gamma_F^D, L^J T^k \eta^D, L^J T^k \xi \in C_{k_0+(k_0+k_0\ell_0)\ell_0, k_0+(k_0+k_0\ell_0)\ell_0}^{-1, -1}.$$

Proof. By (3.35–36), we have

$$(3.43) \quad L^J T^k \gamma_F^D, L^J T^k \eta^D, L^J T^k \xi \in C_{k_0+k_0\ell_0, k_0+k_0\ell_0}^{|J|+k-1, k_0+k_0\ell_0}.$$

Observe that (3.43) reduces the total order of the unconjugated terms by at least one. Now, in the equations given by (3.43), there may appear terms of the form $L^{I^1} T^{k_1} \gamma_A^C$, $L^{I^1} T^{k_1} \eta^C$, where $|I^1| + k_1 \leq |J| + k - 1$, and $k_1 \leq k_0 + k_0\ell_0$. For those term with $k_0 + 1 \leq k_1 \leq k_0 + k_0\ell_0$, we may apply (3.40) to deduce that

$$(3.44) \quad L^{I^1} T^{k_1} \gamma_A^C, L^{I^1} T^{k_1} \eta^C \in D_{k_0+(k_0+k_0\ell_0)\ell_0, \min(k_0+(k_0+k_0\ell_0)\ell_0, k_0+|I^1|)}^{k_0+|I^1|, k_0}.$$

Note that, since $k_1 \geq k_0 + 1$ and $|I^1| + k_1 \leq |J| + k - 1$, we have $k_0 + |I^1| \leq |J| + k - 2$. For those terms $L^{I^1} T^{k_1} \gamma_A^C, L^{I^1} T^{k_1} \eta^C$ with $k_1 \leq k_0$, we may apply (3.35) again. In any case, we have reduced the total order of the unconjugated terms by two. In the equations given by (3.44), there may appear terms of the form $L^{I^2} T^{k_2} \gamma_A^C, L^{I^2} T^{k_2} \eta^C$, and also $L^{I^2} T^{k_2} \xi$, where $|I^2| + k_2 \leq k_0 + |I^1| \leq |J| + k - 2$, and $k_2 \leq k_0$. We again substitute for these terms, using the equations given by (3.35–36). This reduces the total order of the unconjugated terms another step. Proceeding in this way, alternately substituting using either (3.35–36) or (3.40), we eliminate all the unconjugated terms (in a finite number of steps). At each step we introduce new conjugated terms, but in

view of (3.35–36) and (3.40), the total order of these never exceed $k_0 + (k_0 + k_0\ell_0)\ell_0$. This completes the proof of Lemma 3.41. \square

By substituting, using Lemma 3.41, for the conjugated terms that appear in the equations provided by (3.30), we conclude that for any multi-index J and nonnegative integer k , we have

$$(3.45) \quad L^J T^k \gamma_F^D, L^J T^k \eta^D \in D_{-1,-1}^{k_0+(k_0+k_0\ell_0)\ell_0, k_0+(k_0+k_0\ell_0)\ell_0}.$$

By using (2.10) and (2.12), we conclude that for any multi-indices R and S , any nonnegative integer k , and any indices $D, F \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, there are smooth functions, which are rational in their arguments preceeding the “;”, such that

$$(3.46) \quad \begin{aligned} L^R T^k L^{\bar{S}} \gamma_F^D &= r^{R\bar{S}k} (L^I T^j \gamma_A^C, L^I T^j \eta^C, L^I T^j \xi; f), \\ L^R T^k L^{\bar{S}} \eta_F^D &= s^{R\bar{S}k} (L^I T^j \gamma_A^C, L^I T^j \eta^C, L^I T^j \xi; f), \end{aligned}$$

where $|I| + j \leq k_0 + (k_0 + k_0\ell_0)\ell_0$. Finally, by using (2.11), its complex conjugate, and Proposition 3.18, it is not difficult to see that $L^R T^k L^{\bar{S}} \xi$ can be expressed in terms of ξ and derivatives of $\gamma_A^C, \overline{\gamma_A^C}, \eta^C$, and $\overline{\eta^C}$. Thus, in view of (3.46), we also have, for any R, S , and k ,

$$(3.47) \quad L^R T^k L^{\bar{S}} \xi = t^{R\bar{S}k} (L^I T^j \gamma_A^C, L^I T^j \eta^C, L^I T^j \xi, \overline{L^I T^j \gamma_A^C}, \overline{L^I T^j \eta^C}, \overline{L^I T^j \xi}; f),$$

where I and j run over the same indices as in (3.46). Now, recall that $\ell_0 \leq k_0$. The conclusion of Theorem 2 follows by writing (3.46–47), for all R, S, k such that

$$|R| + |S| + k = k_0 + (k_0 + k_0^2)k_0 + 1$$

in any coordinate systems $x = (x_1, \dots, x_{2n+1})$ and $\hat{x} = (\hat{x}_1, \dots, \hat{x}_{2n+1})$ for M and \hat{M} near the points $0 \in M$ and $\hat{0} \in \hat{M}$, respectively, and observing that the same system of differential equations holds for any CR mapping f sending a neighborhood of 0 in M into \hat{M} with $f(0)$ sufficiently close to $\hat{0}$. This completes the proof of Theorem 2. \square

REMARK. We would like to point out that a much simpler conclusion of the proof of Theorem 2 can be given in the case $\ell_0 = 1$, i.e. when the Levi form of M has at least one nonzero eigenvalue at 0 . We can then use the commutator identity (3.20) instead of (3.19) to conclude

$$(3.48) \quad L^J T^k \gamma_F^D, L^J T^k \eta^D \in C_{k_0+k, \min(k_0, m)}^{-1,-1},$$

instead of (3.30). By substituting for conjugated terms, using only (3.48), we obtain directly equations of the form (3.46) in which $|I| + j \leq 2k_0$. We invite the reader to carry out the details in this case. Observe that the system of differential equations obtained for f using this argument is of order $2k_0 + 2$ rather than $k_0^3 + k_0^2 + 2$ as given by Theorem 2 (or $k_0 + (k_0 + k_0\ell_0 - 1)\ell_0 + 2 = 3k_0 + 1$ for $\ell_0 = 1$, which is the order that actually follows from the proof of Theorem 2 presented above).

A similar simpfication of the proof in the general case would be possible if one could prove that it suffices to take the sum over s in (3.19) to run from $s = 0$ to $s = k\ell_0$ instead of all the way up to $s = m\ell_0$.

Proof of Theorem 1. The system of differential equations (0.3) is a so-called complete system of order $k_0^3 + k_0^2 + k_0 + 2$. In particular, any solution is completely determined by its $(k_0^3 + k_0^2 + k_0 + 1)$ -jet at $0 \in M$ (see e.g. [BCG³]. cf. also [Han2,

Proposition 2.2]). On the other hand, if $x \rightarrow Z(x)$ is an embedding of M into \mathbb{C}^N sending $p_0 \in M$ to $0 \in \mathbb{C}^N$ and $x' \rightarrow Z'(x)$ is an embedding of M' sending p'_0 to $0 \in \mathbb{C}^N$, then for any smooth CR mapping $f: M \rightarrow \hat{M}$, with $f(p_0) = p'_0$, there exists (see e.g. [BER3, Proposition 1.7.14]) a formal power series mapping $Z' = F(Z)$, with $F(0) = 0$, sending M into M' (i.e. $\rho(Z, \bar{Z})$ divides $\rho'(F(Z), \overline{F(Z)})$) in the ring of formal power series in Z, \bar{Z} ; cf. e.g. [BER4]) such that

$$(3.49) \quad Z'(f(x)) \sim F(Z(x)),$$

where \sim denotes equality as formal power series. Also, by [BER4, Theorem 2.1.1], the $2k_0$ -jet at 0 of any invertible formal mapping $Z' = F(Z)$, with $F(0) = (0)$, sending M into M' determines the series $F(Z)$ completely. In particular, it follows from (3.49) that the $2k_0$ -jet at p_0 of a CR diffeomorphism $f: M \rightarrow M'$, with $f(p_0) = p'_0$, determines its $(k_0^3 + k_0^2 + k_0 + 1)$ -jet at p_0 . Hence, the conclusion of Theorem 1 follows from Theorem 2. \square

Proof of Theorem 3. We shall need the following proposition.

PROPOSITION 3.50. *If a smooth real hypersurface $M \subset \mathbb{C}^N$ is holomorphically nondegenerate at $p_0 \in M$, then there exists an open neighborhood U of $p_0 \in M$ and a dense open subset $U' \subset U$ such that M is $(N - 1)$ -nondegenerate at every $p \in U'$.*

Proof. The statement that, under the hypotheses in the proposition, there exists an open neighborhood U of p_0 such that M is finitely nondegenerate on a dense open subset $U'' \subset U$ is a consequence of [BER3, Theorem 11.7.5 (iii)]. To prove Proposition 3.50, it suffices to show that if M is not k -nondegenerate, for any $k \leq N - 1$, on an open set V , then M is in fact not finitely nondegenerate at any $p \in V$. Recall the subspaces $E_j(p) \subset T'_p M$ defined for $j = 0, 1, \dots$ in §1. Assume that $E_{N-1}(p)$ is a proper subspace of $T'_p M$ for every $p \in V$, i.e. M is not k -nondegenerate, for any $k \leq N - 1$, in V . Since $\dim_{\mathbb{C}} T'_p M = N$, we conclude, by (1.3), that there must be an open subset $V' \subset V$ and an integer $1 \leq \ell \leq N - 1$ such that

$$(3.51) \quad E_{\ell-1}(q) = E_{\ell}(q), \quad \forall q \in V'.$$

We claim that if $E_{\ell-1}(q) = E_{\ell}(q)$ for all q in some open sufficiently small set $V' \subset M$, then in fact $E_{\ell-1}(q) = E_k(q)$ for all $k \geq \ell$ and all $q \in V'$. To see this, observe that (3.51) implies that, for every $A_1, \dots, A_{\ell} \in \{1, \dots, N\}$, there are smooth functions $a_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_{\ell}}^{\bar{C}_1 \dots \bar{C}_{\ell}}$ such that

$$(3.52) \quad \mathcal{L}_{\bar{A}_{\ell}} \dots \mathcal{L}_{\bar{A}_1} \theta = \sum_{j=0}^{\ell-1} a_{\bar{A}_1 \dots \bar{A}_{\ell}}^{\bar{C}_1 \dots \bar{C}_j} \mathcal{L}_{\bar{C}_j} \dots \mathcal{L}_{\bar{C}_1} \theta$$

in V' . (3.52) implies that $E_{\ell+1}(q) = E_{\ell}(q)$ for $q \in V'$, and the claim follows by induction. We conclude that M is not finitely nondegenerate in V' . A simple connectedness argument applied to each component of V proves that M cannot be finitely nondegenerate at any point in V . This completes the proof of Proposition 3.50. \square

We return to the proof of Theorem 3. The fact that M is minimal at p_0 implies, by a theorem of Trepreau (see e.g. [BER3, Theorem 8.1.1]; the analogous result in higher codimensions was proved by Tumanov), that for any open neighborhood U of p_0 in M , there exists an open connected set $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^N$ (on “one side of M ”) such that $U' := \overline{\Omega} \cap M \subset U$ is an open neighborhood of p_0 and every smooth CR function in U is the smooth boundary value of a holomorphic function in Ω . We deduce by the uniqueness

of boundary values of holomorphic functions, Proposition 3.50, and Theorem 1 that there exists $p_1 \in U'$ such that if $f_1, f_2: U \rightarrow M'$ are smooth CR diffeomorphisms into some smooth real hypersurface $M' \subset \mathbb{C}^N$ and $\partial^\alpha f_1(p_1) = \partial^\alpha f_2(p_1)$, for all $|\alpha| \leq 2(N-1)$, then $f_1 = f_2$ in U' . Using this fact, the proof of Theorem 3 is completed exactly as the proof of [BER2, Theorem 2]. Choose $Y_1, \dots, Y_m \in \text{aut}(M, p_0)$ which are linearly independent over \mathbb{R} , and denote by $F(x, y)$, where $x = (x_1, \dots, x_{2N-1})$ is some local coordinate system on M near p_0 and $y = (y_1, \dots, y_m) \in \mathbb{R}^m$, the time-one map of the flow $\exp t(y_1 Y_1 + \dots + y_m Y_m)$, for y in some sufficiently small neighborhood V of the origin \mathbb{R}^m . The arguments in [BER2] combined with the uniqueness result stated above, for a suitably chosen open neighborhood of U of p_0 in M , shows that the mapping $V \rightarrow J^{2(N-1)}(M, M')_{p_1}$, given by

$$(3.53) \quad y \mapsto (\partial_x^\alpha F(p_1, y))_{|\alpha| \leq 2(N-1)},$$

is smooth and injective. Hence, $m \leq \dim_{\mathbb{R}} J^{2(N-1)}(M, M')_{p_1}$ which proves Theorem 3. \square

Proof of Theorem 4. The conclusion of Theorem 4 is a direct consequence of Theorem 2 and Proposition 3.54 below. We shall use the notation $J^k(\mathbb{R}^q, \mathbb{R}^m)_0$ for the space of k -jets at $0 \in \mathbb{R}^q$ of smooth mappings $f: \mathbb{R}^q \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$, and $\lambda^k = (\lambda_i^\beta)$, $|\beta| \leq k$ and $i = 1, \dots, m$, for the natural coordinates on this space in which the k -jet of f is given by $\lambda_i^\beta = \partial_x^\beta f_i(0)$.

PROPOSITION 3.54. *Let $U \subset J^k(\mathbb{R}^q, \mathbb{R}^m)_0 \times \mathbb{R}^q$ be an open domain. Let $r_j^\alpha(\lambda^k)(x)$, for any multi-index $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}_+^m$ with $|\alpha| = k+1$ and any $j = 1, \dots, m$, be smooth (C^∞) functions on U . Then, for any $\lambda_0^k \in J^k(\mathbb{R}^q, \mathbb{R}^m)_0$ such that $(\lambda_0^k, 0) \in U$, there exists a uniquely determined smooth function $F: U_0 \times V_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$, where U_0 is an open neighborhood of $\lambda_0^k \in J^k(\mathbb{R}^q, \mathbb{R}^m)_0$ and V_0 is an open neighborhood of $0 \in \mathbb{R}^q$, such that if $f = (f_1, \dots, f_m)$ solves*

$$(3.55) \quad \partial_x^\alpha f_j = r_j^\alpha(\partial_x^\beta f), \quad \forall |\alpha| = k+1, \quad j = 1, \dots, m,$$

near $0 \in \mathbb{R}^q$ and $j_0^k(f) \in U_0$, then

$$(3.56) \quad F(j_0^k(f), \cdot) = f.$$

REMARK 3.57. Observe that we do not claim that $F(\lambda^k, \cdot)$ solves (3.55) for any initial value λ^k , but only that if there is a solution with this initial condition then it coincides with $F(\lambda^k, \cdot)$. The idea for Proposition 3.54 was suggested to the author by D. Zaitsev.

Proof of Proposition 3.54. By a standard argument (considering the derivatives $\partial_x^\beta f$, $|\beta| \leq k$, as new unknowns), it suffices to prove Proposition 3.54 with $k = 1$. Thus, we may assume that the system (3.55) is of the form

$$(3.58) \quad \partial_{x_j} f_i = r_{ij}(f), \quad i = 1, \dots, m; \quad j = 1, \dots, q.$$

Fix λ_0^1 as in the theorem. Write $x = (t, x') \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^{q-1}$ and consider the initial value problem for a system of ordinary differential equations

$$(3.59) \quad \partial_t f_i(t, 0) = r_{i1}(f(t, 0))(t, 0), \quad f(0, 0) = \lambda^1,$$

for λ^1 in some sufficiently small neighborhood of λ_0^1 . By a classical result (see [CL, Chapter 1.7], Theorem 7.5 and the following remarks), there is a smooth function

$F^1: U_1 \times V_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$, where U_1 is an open neighborhood of $\lambda_0^1 \in J^1(\mathbb{R}^q, \mathbb{R}^m)_0$ and V_1 is an open neighborhood of $0 \in \mathbb{R}$, such that $t \mapsto F^1(\lambda^1, t)$ is the unique solution of (3.59). Next, write $x = (x_1, t, x'') \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^{q-2}$ and consider for each $x_1 \in U_1$ the initial value problem

$$(3.60) \quad \partial_t f_i(x_1, t, 0) = r_{i1}(f(x_1, t, 0))(x_1, t, 0), \quad f(x_1, 0, 0) = F^1(\lambda^1, x_1).$$

Again by [CL, Chapter 1.7] (Theorem 7.5), there is a smooth function $F^2: U_2 \times V_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$, where U_2 is an open neighborhood of $\lambda_0^1 \in J^1(\mathbb{R}^q, \mathbb{R}^m)_0$ and V_2 is an open neighborhood of $(0, 0) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$, such that $t \mapsto F^2(\lambda^1, x_1, t)$ is the unique solution of (3.60). Proceeding inductively in this way, we obtain the desired function F after the q -th step. The straightforward details are left to the reader. We emphasize however that the function so obtained need not be a solution of the system (3.58), but it satisfies $F(j_0^1(f), \cdot) = f$ whenever f is a solution. This completes the proof of Proposition 3.54. \square

The proof of Theorem 4 follows by applying Proposition 3.54 to the system of differential equations provided by Theorem 2. \square

4. Concluding Remarks.

4.1. Abstract CR manifolds. In this paper, we have considered embedded real hypersurfaces as abstract manifolds with a(n integrable) CR structure. We have used the fact that the CR manifolds are embeddable (i.e. the CR structure is integrable) to choose a basis for the sections of \mathcal{CTM} that satisfy certain commutation relations (Lemma 1.33). The author felt that the resulting equations (1.34) simplified the computations in the proofs to an extent which, by far, outweighed the loss of generality in assuming that the manifolds are embeddable. Without the use of the equations (1.34), the key equations (2.10-13) take the following form

$$(4.1.1) \quad \begin{aligned} L_{\bar{A}}\gamma_B^E + \gamma_D^E R_{\bar{A}B}^D + \eta^E h_{\bar{A}B} &= \gamma_B^D \overline{\gamma_A^C} \hat{R}_{\bar{C}D}^E, \\ L_{\bar{A}}\xi + \xi h_{\bar{A}} &= \xi \overline{\gamma_A^C} \hat{h}_{\bar{C}} + \overline{\gamma_A^C} \eta^D \hat{h}_{\bar{C}D}, \\ L_{\bar{A}}\eta^C + \eta^C h_{\bar{A}} + \gamma_D^C R_{\bar{A}}^D &= \xi \overline{\gamma_A^E} \hat{R}_E^C + \overline{\gamma_A^E} \eta^F \hat{R}_{EF}^C, \\ T\gamma_A^C - L_A \eta^C + \gamma_B^C R_A^B - \eta^C \overline{h_{\bar{A}}} &= \xi \gamma_A^B \hat{R}_B^C + \gamma_A^B \eta^D \hat{R}_{DB}^C + \gamma_A^B \overline{\eta^E} \hat{R}_{EB}^C. \end{aligned}$$

Analogous reflection formulae to those in Theorem 2.4, as well as analogues of the crucial Lemmas 3.1, 3.6, and Proposition 3.18, can be established (with considerably more work than above). The author is confident that a proof of Theorem 2 for abstract CR manifolds (of hypersurface type) M and M' of the same dimension can be produced from these ingredients, but he has not had the patience to check the details.

4.2. Infinitesimal CR automorphisms. It is clear from the proof of Theorem 3 above that in order for the estimate (0.5) to hold, it suffices that M is minimal at p_0 and that there exists an open subset $U \subset M$ with p_0 in its boundary such that M is finitely nondegenerate on U . The latter holds, in particular, if M is holomorphically nondegenerate at p_0 (and, in the real-analytic case, only if), but may hold, in the case of merely smooth manifolds, even if M is holomorphically degenerate at p_0 (see [BER3, Example 11.7.29]). On the other hand, as is mentioned in the introduction, if there exists a vector field Y of the form (0.4), where the restrictions of the a_j to M are CR functions, which is tangent to M near p_0 , then $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} \text{aut}(M, p_0) = \infty$. Let us

call the restriction to M of such a vector field Y a *CR holomorphic* vector field. Thus, one is led to the following question. *Suppose M is not finitely nondegenerate at any point in an open neighborhood of p_0 . Does there then exist a CR holomorphic vector field on M near p_0 ?* The author does not know the answer to this question in general, but it seems to be related to the range of the tangential Cauchy-Riemann operator $\bar{\partial}_b$ (see e.g. [B] for the definition). We conclude this paper by briefly outlining this connection.

First, observe that a vector field Y is CR holomorphic if and only if Y is a section of $\bar{\mathcal{V}}$ and $[\bar{L}, Y]$ is a CR vector field (i.e. a section of \mathcal{V}) for every CR vector field \bar{L} . Now, suppose that there is an open set $U \subset M$ in which M is not finitely nondegenerate at any point. We claim that there exists a (non-vanishing) CR holomorphic vector field Y near $p \in U$ if (i) $\dim_{\mathbb{C}} E_{N-1}(q)$ (which is $< N$ for q in U by assumption) is maximal at $q = p$, and (ii) $\bar{\partial}_b u = f$ is solvable at p for every $(0, 1)$ -form f with $\bar{\partial}_b f = 0$. For simplicity, we shall indicate the proof of this only in the case $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} E_{N-1}(p) = N - 1$. We choose a smooth nonvanishing section X of $\bar{\mathcal{V}}$ near p such that $X(q) \in E_k(q)^\perp$ for all k and all q in an open neighborhood of p . (This can be done by assumption (i) above.) We denote by $L_{\bar{1}}, \dots, L_{\bar{n}}$ a basis of the CR vector fields on M near p , where $L_n := \bar{L}_{\bar{n}} = X$. We choose a transversal vector field T , as in §1, and denote by $\theta, \theta^A, \bar{\theta}^{\bar{A}}$, with notation and conventions as in §1, a dual basis of $T, L_A, L_{\bar{A}}$. The fact that L_n is valued in E_k^\perp , for every k , implies that $[L_{\bar{A}}, L_n] = b_{\bar{A}} L_n$ modulo the CR vector fields. We shall look for a CR holomorphic vector field Y of the form uL_n , where u is a function to be determined. It is easy to see that $[L_{\bar{A}}, Y]$ is a CR vector field if and only if

$$(4.2.1) \quad L_{\bar{A}}u + ub_{\bar{A}} = 0$$

and, hence, Y is CR holomorphic if and only if (4.2.1) is satisfied for every $A \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. If we could solve

$$(4.2.2) \quad \bar{\partial}_b v = f,$$

where $f = b_{\bar{A}}\theta^{\bar{A}}$, then $u = e^{-v}$ would solve (4.2.1). The $(0, 1)$ -form f coincides with the form $L_n \lrcorner \bar{\partial}_b \theta^n$, as the reader can verify. From this observation, one can check that f satisfies the necessary compatibility condition for solvability,

$$(4.2.3) \quad \bar{\partial}_b f = \bar{\partial}_b(L_n \lrcorner \bar{\partial}_b \theta^n) = 0.$$

Hence, if the tangential Cauchy-Riemann complex is solvable at level $(0, 1)$ at p , then we can solve (4.2.2) and obtain a CR holomorphic vector field $Y = uL_n$ near p . However, the author knows of no results on solvability which apply in this situation (unless, of course, M is real-analytic).

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